

ZION'S



HERALD.

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WILLIAM C. BROWN, Editor.

DAVID H. ELA, Agent.

Office No. 19 Washington Street.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

"A UNIVERSAL FRIEND OF MANKIND"
WEIGHED AND FOUND WANTING.

It is possible, Mr. Editor, that among your exchange papers, you have seen one called the "Star in the East," in which a correspondent, with the above for a signature, has been for a few weeks lashing himself into a dreadful fever. The Methodists dared to hold a Four Days Meeting, and the ministers of the gospel who attended said meeting, had the effrontery to preach Jesus and the Resurrection to the people; and behold, this wonderful champion of the rights of "mankind," took offence at the liberty assumed by these people, and became greatly incensed. It appears that these men of God, while in their labors of love, directed an arrow of his harness, for he raves and tears like a madman. The Rev. Mr. Fuller has incurred his hottest displeasure, and has been addressed through the paper above mentioned, which is the organ of Universalism in this State, in a very ungentlemanly and abrupt manner, and, by the way, a disgrace to any periodical professing to be religious, and an advocate for truth. He closes his address, by expressing his desire to enter the field of controversy with the above named gentleman.

This writer purports to be "a Universal Friend to Mankind;" let us see if he bears any such resemblance. Is he a friend of mankind, who, with all the light of the present day dawning upon him, in the face of all the glorious enterprises of the age, when the rapid march of reform is visible in almost every section of our land, regardless of every consideration, deals out liquid poison in the shape of rum, gin, brandy, &c. from the cent's worth to the jug full, greedily of gain, and reckless of the results? Shall we call him a friend of his race? Go ask a disconsolate and heart-broken wife, who is cursed with a drunken husband. Go ask the homeless orphan, as he seeks a shelter beneath some friendly roof, dependent on the charity of the world for the pittance which nature demands. Ask such, and their sighs, groans and tears will say, No, No! he is the spoiler of our brightest hopes, and a scourge of mankind. The writer can have no claim upon the character his signature implies.—It is a stolen garb to serve his master in. We can call him by his proper name. He is a dealer in rum, gin, brandy, &c. His establishment is located in the heretofore peaceable village of South New Market, a scourge to the town, and a fit subject for the Board of Health to take into consideration.

We would as a friend, advise this writer if he intends to discuss theological subjects, to abandon the nefarious traffic in ardent spirits, follow some honest employment, and be decent; then he will stand on a level with common people, and will doubtless gain a hearing, and with better grace treat on theology. This writer, it appears, is an ardent admirer of the "blessed doctrine of God's impartial grace," as its advocates term it, which term in truth they have no more right to, than the character described above has to the name of "a Universal Friend of Mankind."

Of all the isms in the world, we pray to be delivered from Universalism. It is replete with nonsense. Unscriptural, illogical, and absurd, it serves as an opiate to the sinner, and lulls him to sleep in the cradle of carnal security, crying peace and safety, when God has not spoken it. As delusive as the ignis fatuus, and as destructive as the wasteful tornado, spreading ruin and devastation in its ruthless train. More destructive from the fact that the former deprives of a limited existence, while

"Weaves the winding-sheet of souls,
And lays them in the urn of everlasting death."

A LAYMAN.

New Market, Dec. 15.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

LETTERS TO REV. E. SPRAGUE.

NO. VII.

DEAR BROTHER—As you decline answering my question, I proceed to take up your letters, and give them due consideration. I shall despatch them as soon as possible, lest the readers of the Herald get weary of this controversy. I wish them to remember the following things while I ponder.

1. That the interest of the controversy devolves principally on you, as you have the *lead* and I have to *answer* such matter as you write.

2. That you have the *affirmative* side of the questions at issue, except on "inalienable rights" which are self-evident; i. e. too plain to need proof or to ever be disproved. It therefore devolves on you, to sustain your proposition by something more than mere assertion, or your cause must sink, before the public.

3. That Lev. 25: 44, 45, 46, which you have quoted five times, cannot be taken as decisive of the question; because the sense of that passage is under dispute, and its application to American Slavery denied.

4. That I notified you of this, in my first letter, and in my sixth showed that it might, and must, be differently explained, yet you have not attempted to sustain your construction and application.

I have a few words for your last to Brother Scott. Whether colonization will benefit the blacks or not, I shall leave to a future time. I ask on what principle is the right to hold slaves based, and how can it be abused? But you add you have "aimed wholly at the *ism*, not at the man." Is not charging him with "libelling the divine government, and impeaching his moral character and revelation," aiming at the man directly and injuriously? Next, your first to me—

1. Your letters or mine, might be "dogmatical,"

but how either, or any letter could be "the dogmatical sense of high sounding phrases," I see not, and ask for explanation.

2. That Brother Scott "has taken for granted that the principle" of Slavery "is wrong wholly from consequences," I must "holly" question, and call for proof.

3. Your definition of "moral cause," is neither nominal nor real; it neither specifies the object, nor enumerates its attributes; and therefore, lacks every characteristic of a logical definition. It is a mere general remark, as defective as it is vague, and unworthy of refutation.

4. I asked "what moral causes alienated all human rights." You reply—"Forfeiture or transfer," in perfect harmony with your above indefinite definition. An ambiguous remark, instead of specific cases, which I demanded, and still call for. It is worse; for it is absurd; for alienation signifies "Forfeiture, or transfer," so that your moral causes, which "alienate all human rights," are such as alienate all human rights! A strictly identical proposition; i. e., a thing which does it!

5. You say that by Slavery, Brother Scott means "holding property in man." Now this is correct, if you mean by it the same as "holding man as property;" for Brother Scott gives the latter, expressly, as his definition, in the very piece from which you quote; and you appear to use them interchangeably. If not you misrepresent brother Scott, and do him great injustice.

6. In reply to my 5th question, you say,—that "God is the patron of the most absolute kind of Slavery!" I am surprised you should write so thoughtlessly, or shocked if you do it understandingly. What! charge God with such enormous evils, oppressions, robberies, whippings, pollutions, separation of relatives, husband and wives, parents and children, such ignorance of his word, and "even to kill them in some cases!" Father forgive him, he knows not what he does. We deny it, and as the *onus probandi* rests with you, we call for proof. If not forthcoming, we shall say more of it hereafter. You also add, that "all his legislation upon it, are special acts in favor of it." We say he has not legislated at all in favor of it, but the reverse; as we shall show when we take up the Bible question, in a future number.

7. You say "the principles you wish to settle, are that man has no inalienable rights to civil privileges, and that it is right to hold property in man." A Herculean task truly, and what few but yourself, would have the temerity to attempt. It is what never can be done, for the earliest, plainest, strongest, and holiest dictates of human nature will unsettle and overthrow them.

8. You then "arraign" me "before God and truth." I am glad of it. There are none before whom I would so gladly answer for what I have said against Slavery. I am sorry I have said no more. While I am thus "arraigned," I solemnly resolve, that I will greatly multiply the efforts of my tongue and pen, till such glaring errors at the North, and outrageous practices at the South, are banished from the land.

9. When, and where does brother Scott "affirm, that the principle of Slavery is under any and all circumstances robbery and murder?" Surely, not in the letter from which you quote. We challenge you to produce the instance. It is true he said the principle was *wicked*, under any and all circumstances. But "there might be palliating, or aggravating circumstances," so that *sometimes* it was an "usurper—a thief—a robber—a murderer,"—and *sometimes* all together. So you have mistaken and misrepresented brother Scott's communication.

A few remarks on your second letter to me.—You say I "totally fail on inalienable rights, that I assumed what I did not prove." I reply, you "totally" fail in understanding it. I did not attempt to prove them, but to disprove your false reasoning against them. They are *self-evident* and need no proof. I had a right to assume them therefore, as they are *first principles*, FOREVER SETTLED, and the foundations of our other reasoning. And my reasoning was not from species to genus, but merely from the lesser to the greater. That it was evidently irrational to suppose, that God would take such care to guarantee men's minor, and not his major, his vital, his essential rights;—but leave them to be trampled under foot, at the option of a fellow man. No "logician" would have been guilty of such a gross mistake. Consequently, if not more "unfortunate" in my reasoning from "Man's moral obligation to worship God," I have nothing to fear. I will therefore fill up the syllogism which you partly made, and leave it to the public with your own words, "No need of comment." "Man ought in moral right, to worship God." But Slavery violates that right, and prevents the due exercise of it. "Therefore man has an inalienable right, that he should not be enslaved." I made no "mistake," and "gave" you no "ground."—Are not every man's rights "in himself," and both he and his rights "in the hands of justice?"

I am glad you are "convinced that my pieces will do no injury to any but myself." I wish I could say so of yours.

D. I. ROBINSON.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

MR. EDITOR—I have translated the following eloquent extract from the French of Massillon. If you will please accept it for the Herald, you are welcome to it.

Yours, &c. C. G. EMMONS.

Boston, Dec. 26.

If every thing pertaining to man ends with his existence here, if man has nothing to hope for after this life, why is he not happy in the enjoyment of life? If we are born only to pursue the gratification of the animal propensities, wherefore is it that they satisfy us not, instead of being followed by ennui and sadness of heart; if man is but as the beast which perisheth, why does he not pass his days free from care, disgust and sadness, in sensual felicity? If man has no happiness to hope for other than temporal, wherefore seeks he it in

vain on earth? Whence comes it that riches disquiet him, that honors weary him, that pleasures satiate, that the sciences confound and irritate, rather than satisfy his curiosity? That reputation pains and embarrasses him; that all united cannot fill the immensity of his heart, and leave him nothing to desire? All other beings content with their destiny, appear happy in the situation in which the Author of Nature has placed them.—The stars, tranquil in the firmament, quit not their abode to enlighten another earth; the earth, regulated in her orbit, glances not on high to assume their sphere; the animals sport in the country, without envying the condition of man, who inhabits cities and sumptuous palaces; the feathered tribes warble in the air, without thinking if there are beings happier than themselves on the earth. In fine, every thing is happy, every thing is in its place in nature. Man alone is unquiet and discontent; man alone is a prey to his desires. Distracted by fears, he alone finds his sorrow in disappointed hopes, becoming sad and unhappy in the midst of pleasures. He alone finds nothing here below on which his heart may repose.—Whence is it, O man! is it not that ye are here below misplaced, that ye are made for Heaven, that your heart is greater than the world, and that every thing which is not of God, is devoid of happiness for you?

THE METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN DEBT!

If we have not indulged in mistaken views, the missionary spirit is extending in our Church. The obligation resting upon those favored with the gospel, to send it to their fellow men who have it not, is more sensibly felt and acknowledged than formerly. It is unnecessary to remark here upon the objects to which the missionary operations of the M. E. Church are directed. They are known to all, and have as strong claims upon our justice, as our benevolence.

The increased expenditure in this branch of our economy, so far from being a discouraging circumstance, is proof of our success, and shows that our field of missionary labor is widening. If these pleasing indications be met with corresponding liberality from the friends of missions, who can estimate the vast amount of good that will be achieved? What numbers of the aborigines of America, as well as other subjects of our missionary labors shall, through this instrumentality, be enlightened and saved? O, 'tis a noble, a soul stirring cause; one which merits the most vigorous and untiring efforts! And while God is evidently putting his seal of approbation upon our work, and still opening up the way before us, shall not the benevolence of the church measure up to the spirit of the times and the wants of the spiritually destitute? We believe it will.

Brethren and friends, the crisis is an important and interesting one. Never more so at any period in the history of our missionary society. Thousands are looking to us for the bread of life, and entreating that we send it to them. Shall they plead in vain? Shall the cold answer be sent them that the church has not the means to furnish them with the gospel? Never, no, never! Again: we have many missionaries, noble men, some with families, who have left the comforts of home and gone among strangers, savages in some instances, to plant the standard of the cross, and direct the attention of their perishing fellow men to "the Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world." Must these, or any part of them, be recalled? Must they cease their labor of love?—None are willing for this. The reply through all the borders of Methodism will doubtless be, let these men of God proceed, they shall be sustained.

We have stated that the missionary society is in debt \$6000, which will in all probability be considerably increased. This appears to be a large sum; but a little exertion will pay it off at once, and leave a sufficient surplus in the treasury for the purposes of the society. Now who will be the first to start some generous proposition with a respectable amount to sink the debt, and replenish the treasury. We wait to see.—*Christian Advocate and Journal*.

HOW TO MAKE A CHILD HATE KNOWLEDGE.

We suppose, reader, that you do not wish your child to be a book-worm, to waste precious time, in getting knowledge, which might be employed to so much advantage in making money. And we give our advice, at this season, because the winter schools are now just opening, and you may have an immediate opportunity to put it in practice.

First, detain him at home, employed in some unimportant matter, until after the beginning of school hours. Be careful to do this often. Next, if he must go to school, to be in the fashion, let him not have all the books studied by his class;—or if you cannot decently effect this, put into his hands books so tattered and disfigured, as to produce disgust. If he is learning to write, procure for him cheap paper, poor quills, and pale ink.—This, if long experience does not deceive, will put your child in a fair way to dislike every thing pertaining to knowledge. If he still manifests some hankering after learning, see that he has leave of absence from school, once or twice in a week, a half an hour or an hour before it closes, to feed the cattle or go on some trifling errand. If he should become fond of such absences, and wish to multiply them, put no hindrance in the way.—Should he happen to violate some necessary rule of the school, and be reproved, or more severely punished, fail not to listen to his complaints and accusations against the teacher,—and intimate that the punishment is altogether undeserved—or at any rate, too severe. If there is a plausible pretense for the charge, insinuate plainly enough to be understood, that the teacher is partial, both in his rewards and punishments.

To all this may be added, if there be any need, entire silence as to the studies he pursues, and a manifest indifference to his progress. Act as if you thought the prime excellence in a candidate for school keeping, was a willingness to work cheap—treat the teacher with no respect,—go not near the school house during the whole term, unless to carry a load of green wood;—and when the season closes, let the child lay aside his books, to be looked at no more, until revolving time shall admonish both you and him, to prepare for a similar campaign. Follow these directions closely, and if your child is not found among the sturdiest ladders of knowledge, we know not what more you can do to make him such.

There are modes in which the teacher can effectually co-operate with the parent, in this work; we may point out some of them, hereafter.—*Con. Oba.*

[From the Boston Book for 1837.]

MORTAL AND IMMORTAL.

BY R. C. WATERSTON.

I stand between the Future and the Past—
That which has been and that which is to be—
A feeble ray from the Eternal east,
A scanty rill, that seeks a shoreless sea;
A living soul, treading this earthly soil,
A finite being,—yet a child of God:
A body crumbling to the dust away,
A spirit panting for eternal peace;
A heavenly kingdom in a frame of clay,
An infant angel fluttering for release:
An erring man, whose race has just begun,
A pilgrim, journeying on from sun to sun:
Creature of clay, yet heir of future life,
Dweller upon a world I shall outlive;
Soldier of Christ, battling midst earthly strife,
Yet hoping, by that strength which God may give,
To burst the doors of death, and glorying rise,
Triumphant from the grave to tread the skies!

[From Campaigns in Florida.]

OCEOLA, THE INDIAN WARRIOR.

BY M. M. COHEN.

This gifted individual is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, rather slender than stout—but elegantly formed—of remarkable lightness of limbs, yet capable of iron endurance, something of the Apollo and Hercules blended, or rather the easy grace, the stealthy step and active spring of the tiger. His grandfather was a Scotchman, his grandmother and mother were full Indians. His father was of course, a half breed and Oceola is therefore a quarter-blood, or one fourth white, which his complexion and eyes indicate, being much lighter than those of the Indians generally. When conversing on topics agreeable to him, his countenance manifests more the disposition of the white than the red man. There is a great vivacity in the play of his features, and when excited, his face is lit up as by a thousand fires of passion, animation and energy. His nose is Grecian at its base, and would be perfectly Pheidian, but that it becomes slightly arched. There are indomitable firmness and withering scorn in the expression of his mouth—though the lips are tremulous from the intense emotions which seem ever boiling up within him. About his brow, care and thought and toil have traced their channels, anticipating, on a youthful face, the havoc and furrow-work of time.

To those who have known Oceola long, his fame does not appear like a Sun-burst, but as the ripening fruit of early promised blossoms. For years past, he has enjoyed the reputation of being the best ball player and hunter and the most expert at running, wrestling and all other active exercises. At such times, or when naked, his figure, whence all superfluous flesh is worn down, exhibits the most beautiful development of muscle and power. He is said to be inexhaustible from the ball play, an exercise so violent that the struggle for mastery has been known to cause the death of one of the combatants. When this occurs in a fair contest, the survivor is not punished for murder, as in all other cases of taking life. On one occasion, Oceola, acted as guide to a party of horse-men, and finding that, at starting, they proceeded slowly, he inquired the cause. On being told that it was on his account, with one of those smiles he alone can give, he bade them proceed more rapidly. They put spurs to their steeds, and he, a-foot, kept up with them during the entire route, nor did he exhibit the slightest symptoms of fatigue, at the close of the day, but arrived at the point proposed, as early as the mounted body.—To Col. Gadsden, sole Commissioner at the Treaty of Payne's Landing, Oceola rendered good service, at the head of thirty or forty warriors, posting himself nearer to the Colonel's position than the other Indians, and saying, he was more like the white man than they. He did not sign the treaty then and here made, nor did he refuse so to do. The fact is, he was never asked to subscribe his name thereto, being at that time, but a Tuskenugge and of little note. This treaty must not be confounded with the subsequent agreement that Oceola finally signed, and into which he is said to have plunged his knife, when called on for his signature. The negotiations at Payne's Landing were in the time of Tuckasee Enathla, or the Ground Mole Warrior, Chief of the Micasuky tribe. At that date it was not known of Powell, as Cotton Mather says of Roger Williams, in his Magnolia, that "the whole country was soon like to be set on fire by the rapid motion of a wind-mill in the head of this one man."

Oceola acted as agent for Micanope, who is an imbecile, in reducing to subjection the Micasuky, who are not only the most numerous and powerful, but the most desperate and insubordinate tribe. By his boldness and energy, he always succeeded in bringing them in to receive punishment for the offences committed—latterly he would beg them off, and finally went over to them, as one of their chiefs. The U. S. officers, as well as the Indians, all looked to Oceola to secure offenders—knowing his resolution and prowess. And for this purpose, as well as to restrain the Seminoles within their

limits, he has taken more pains, and endured more fatigue, than any four of the Indians put together. He is of an elevated and upright character, and was of kindly disposition till put in irons, which converted to gall, the milk of human kindness in his bosom—roused his fiery indignation, unquenchable but by blood, and excited him to deep-seated, ample revenge.

Oceola's agency, and that of his lieutenant, Tom, in Omathla's death, and his killing Gen. Thompson, with the rifle presented him by the general, militate against the favorable estimate of his character. But that all his goodly feelings were not utterly eradicated, is proved by an incident in the interview with Gen. Gaines' command. On that occasion, Oceola anxiously inquired after Lieut. John Grahame, and on being informed that he was wounded, stoutly denied it. On being asked why he was so positive that Lieut. G. was unhurt, he replied that he had imperatively ordered his people never to molest that young man; and he knew no one who would dare disobey him; none should, and live! It was then admitted, that though one of the brothers Grahame had been wounded, yet Lieut. G. had escaped injury; at which admission Oceola greatly rejoiced. It seems that Powell has a little daughter to whom Lieut. G. was kind, and had presented with frocks, in which the young girl, who grew very fond of him, always insisted on being dressed, whenever she perceived Lieut. G. (for whom she often looked out), coming to visit her. Oceola's motive in sparing Lieut. G. was gratitude for attention to his child, which he also endeavored to repay by teaching the lieutenant the Indian language, for he speaks a little English, and is very intelligent.

Powell has two wives, as is common with the Indians, but they are rarely Trigamists. His two better halves live in perfect harmony, having one table in common, but occupying separate "lodges." They are both young and comely; one of them is particularly pretty. They yield passive obedience to his vigorous intellect, and expressions which partake the character of his mind. His words are ever few, but apposite. At the conclusion of the Talk, I have sketched his lofty mien and manly bearing. His address is courteous and affable, and his smile is witchery. Like most Indians, he is fond of a joke, the opinion that savages are always grave, being erroneous. His shake of the hand, like every thing from him, leaves a lasting impression; and if there be not a *vice* in his fingers, he has a *vicious* way of using them. Oceola is greatly ambitious, and like other Indians, revengeful, the *lex talionis* heading their bloody code. So that his conduct, like that of more civilized men, is made up of mixed motives, having just enough of the salt of patriotism to preserve the character from the taint of corrupting selfishness.

* This Gen. Thompson was the man who put Oceola in irons, as mentioned above. This fact, and the circumstances connected with it, are omitted in the above account. Oceola, or Powell, as he was called by the whites, had a wife to whom he was much attached, whose mother was a mulatto slave, who ran away, was adopted by the Indians, and married one of their chiefs. Though the father was free, yet as children by law in the South, take the condition of the mother, Oceola's wife was seized as a slave by a person claiming her under the right of her mother's former master. The high spirited husband attempted to defend her, but was overpowered and put in irons by Thompson, who commanded the party. The event is incidentally related above. This transaction has been said to be the origin of the war in Florida.

EPITAPH OF VOLTAIRE.

An English gentleman visiting Paris, heard of the intention to erect a monument to Voltaire, and proposed the following as an epitaph for the French infidel:—

Behold Voltaire! deserving of stone:

Who in Poetry was great,

In History little,

Still less in Philosophy,

And in Religion nothing at all.

His Wit was acute,

His Judgment was precipitate,

His Dishonesty extreme;

Loose Women smiled upon him,

The Half-learned applauded him,

And the Profane patronized him;

Though he spared neither God nor man,

A Junco of Atheists,

Who called themselves Philosophers,

Scraped some money together,

And raised this stone to his memory.

[English Mag. 1832.]

MR. CLAY'S SENTIMENTS ON RELIGION.—"I am not," said Mr. C., in a late address for the Colonization Society at Lexington, Kentucky, "a professor of religion, and, as I have remarked on another occasion, I regret that I am not—I wish I were, I hope that I shall be. The longer I live, the more sensible do I become of its utility; the more profoundly penetrated with its truth; the more entirely convinced, that the religion we have received from our ancestors, the religion of Christ, is, of all religions, the best; and it alone can afford us an adequate solace in the hour of affliction."—*Ep. Recorder*.

BAXTER'S CALL.—The Rev. Mr. Brown, of St. Petersburg, has written to the Secretary of the American Tract Society, that Baxter's Call to the Unconverted has been translated into Russ, by the Bishop of Archangel, and printed at the printing office of the Holy Synod of Moscow, with a warm recommendatory preface by the translator.

Mr. Wilson, late a missionary, has given his entire property, amounting to one thousand dollars, to the cause of missions. Another person has given \$15,000, being one half his property, to the cause. He and his three children have also consecrated themselves and the remainder of their property to the same good work.—*Morn. Star*.

formation of the dissolution of the Methodist Society—and rejoice in the pleasing prospect of co-operation, on the part of that body of Christians, in furthering the objects of the Bible Society.

Intensive tour through the Western States, had intercourse with Evangelical Christians, I am prepared to express my benevolent above recorded will be hailed with gladness. Indeed, this event was so full of interest to our Methodist brethren in Kentucky, that several new auxiliaries, that they came were among the most efficient helpers in our I shall never cease to be thankful for the which I formed with many of those brethren for their growing success in building up of Christ.

By to inform you that we have now the promising an efficient agent from your denomination, West, and another for one of the Southern

and may grant us all a more intense love for God, and inspire us with a warmer zeal for the our diligent fellow men, is the desire of your very obedient servant and Christian J. C. BRIGHAM.

Cor. Sec. of A. B. Soc. of the late M. E. B. I. M. D., rec. sec. of the late M. E. B. I.

eral of the clergymen of your Church, in vicinity, are life members of the A. B. Soc., they have the privilege of attending the meetings of your board. Be assured that it will and as well as to have their presence and those occasions. The meetings occur on the day of each month, at four o'clock, P. M. J. C. B.

letter, says the Christian Advocate and contains a fine spirit. If it pervaded the whole of Christ, in all its operations to spread the common, it would greatly accelerate the march of

that the circulation of the word of life, with it, is an object in which every evangelical de-ought to co-operate.

MEXICO AND TEXAS.

to the last accounts from Mexico, an army organized and was on its march for Texas, said strong. It is under the command of General old revolutionary officer of high reputation.—ation to the army is dated Nov. 9, at San which is about half way between the city and the borders of Texas.

San Luis Potosi, dated the 11th Nov., division of the Mexican troops arrived there and, and the residue were expected the follow- that they would immediately march upon

al order was issued at Columbia, in Texas, Nov. 2nd Houston, announcing that formidable s were making in Mexico, for the invasion of calling on every able bodied man to provide a good rifle or gun, 100 pounds of ammuni- good horse if it could be procured.

ECCLIASTICAL BUSINESS.

his caption the Editor of the Boston Recorder following remarks on the proceedings of the strict meeting, which he copies entire into his

dition, some of the resolutions are faulty, placing where the Bible ought to be, and per- other accounts; but we fully believe that in business in which they engaged, is that in lesiaistical bodies should engage. The choice and the views generally expressed concern- show that they met to promote the kingdom rather than the gratification of their own wills—

views lead them to attend to such subjects, manner, will inevitably gain public confidence. grow correct in doctrine. They will exhibit more of a Christian spirit in their labors and lives. They will promote the purity, the growth of the church to which they be-

MAKING NAVIGATION.—We are glad to see the making some provision for the greater security at travelling again brought up in Congress. A mittee has been appointed by the House, to in- the causes of these disasters, &c., and report on eney of passing a general law by Congress on

we hope, therefore, that something will be the protection of human life against such disas- most any law would be preferable to the present ings, when every man concerned in a steam- road consists first his own interest, and then if it worth his life, the safety of his passengers. ation should be adopted, by which his interest asafety should be identified.

MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY.

mitted a few weeks since, to give some further in respecting the advantages of this excellent ; its manual labor department, and its terms of ; but the press of other matter has, until the crowded out.

OF LANGUAGES.—Those who are pur- English course at liberty, if they please, to Ancient and Modern Languages. A residence ears at the Seminary would, in most cases, be for the student to complete the English course, are as much knowledge of the Languages as is rendered available in professional life. Stu- at liberty to pursue the study of the languages, and will commence in Latin at the beginning of all term; a class in Greek every Spring term; a French every term. In every case the class in these studies, as well as in Algebra and Geome- begin at the commencement of the term, and be but one class, during any term, commencing studies, except the common English branches.

of the above regulations, students are earnestly to come at the beginning of the term, or as early e. If they however come after the classes have ed, we will render them all the assistance in our overtake the classes, but we cannot form new em. These remarks apply to those of the as well as the manual department. Students, both female, are further advised, not only to come at mning but to stay till the end of the term. One rn, without interruption, is better for their im- in study, than several parts of terms.

OF DEPARTMENT.—The young ladies receive with the regular classes in the common En- gages, and in such studies of the several de- of Natural and Moral Science, as may suit ases and circumstances. They also receive from press instruction in French, in the Ornamental Composition. Instruction is also given to such as desire it, on the orte.

LABOR DEPARTMENT.—There are 50- in this department about 60 students—about 50 played in the Mechanic shop. The principal bu- carried on in the shops, is cabinet and clock mak- none but regular mechanics are admitted to the a less term of time than three years. Candidates sion to this department must be at least four- an age. The vacancies in the department are y the Trustees, at their regular meetings in Jan- and July. Candidates for admission must make pre- plication to the Principal or Agent, or some one Trustees. As this department is constantly filled, applicants are very numerous, and candidates should satisfactory testimonials of their character, and and claims for admission. Generally those who eem members of the school for the term, or part term previous, and whose character and habits are to the officers of instruction and government, not likely to be successful in their application sion to the shop. On entering they must give with satisfactory surety for the payment of their ills. They are required to labor five hours each ay are allowed a compensation according to their end disposition to labor. If, however, they earn

more than their board, they receive the balance in the products of their own industry. They are required to pay tuition by the term. During most of the time, about ten can be employed in labor on the farm. Individuals also frequently find an opportunity to work in the neighborhood for their board; some at farming, some at shoemaking, and other mechanical business. It will be understood, that the abovementioned requisites for admission, relate to those only who desire admission to the Seminary shops. For admission to the school merely, obtaining board in the neighborhood, no previous application, or special conditions but good moral character, are necessary.

EXPENSES.—Common English branches per quarter, \$3.00
All other studies, 3.75
Music, with the use of the Piano Forte, 4.50
Ornamental branches, 6.00
Ten weeks will be considered a quarter; no students are received for less than a half quarter.— Those in the Manual Labor Department must pay tuition for the whole term.

Board.—For gentlemen, including room, furniture and washing, per week, 1.50
For ladies, including room, furniture, wash- ing, fuel and lights, 1.50
The above is the present price for board; should the extraordinary price of provisions make it necessary to raise the price at board, notice of the fact will be given through the Maine Wesleyan Journal.

A Boarding House for young Ladies has been lately finished, furnishing good accommodations, near the Seminary, for the whole number of ladies who usually attend studying in all the school.

Books.—The expense for books must of course vary with the studies which the student may pursue. Other incidental expenses need not be very small.

To promote the convenience and economy of the students, all the books used in the several departments of study, as well as a supply of stationery, will be kept at the Seminary.

EXAMINATIONS AND EXHIBITIONS.—There will be a public examination every term; that of the first commences five weeks before the close of the term; that of the second, one week before the close of the term.

No certificate of qualification for school teaching will be given by the teachers at this Institution to any student, until he shall have passed a satisfactory examination in the studies he proposes to teach. It will be necessary, therefore, for those who desire such certificate to be present at the public examination.

At the June examination, the Dana premiums of \$3 each, in books, are awarded; one to the young gentleman who shall excel in declamation, and the other to the young lady who shall excel in penmanship.

At each examination, the Burnham premium of \$3 in books, is awarded to the young lady who shall excel in the ornamental branches.

There is a public exhibition at the close of the Spring term.

There is, under the direction of a well organized society of students, a library of about 500 volumes, to which all have access by paying certain stipulated fees.

Communications to the officers or students, should be directed to KENT'S HILL.

LETTERS FOR MISSIONARIES TO OREGON.—Friends of the missionaries who have gone to Oregon, will perceive by the following notice, that another opportunity is offered for the transmission of letters. The additional missionaries who will go in the Peru, if time will suffice to make the necessary arrangements, will take charge of such letters as may be sent, and convey them to their destination. The sailing of the vessel is postponed to the 15th inst.

In this connection, we would acknowledge the favor conferred by the American Board, in taking two boxes and a package destined for the Oregon mission, free of ex- pense, on board the Mary Frazier, which sailed a short time since.

FOR THE OREGON MISSION.—I have just received information that the brig Peru is to sail from Boston for the Sandwich Islands on the 10th January, (inst.) when it is intended, if practicable, to send out two additional missionaries, with their families, to the Oregon mission. Any persons therefore, who may wish to send letters to their friends, can forward them, post paid, to the care of the editor of Zion's Herald, W. C. Brown, Boston, Mass. N. BANGS.

REVIVALS.

WORCESTER, MASS.

DEAR BROTHER.—The Methodist Episcopal Church in this place is enjoying at the present time, a season of "refreshing from the presence of the Lord." There has been a good state of religious feeling with us during some months past, and within a short time we have had the pleasure of witnessing a number of conversions of a character truly interesting, and promising great usefulness to the church of God. About thirty, a large proportion of them young men, are the subjects of this work of grace, and we hope that this is but the commencement of it. Our prayer is for more of the power and energy of the Holy Spirit to carry it forward.

From our experience of the past, we derive encouragement for the future. God has already done much to re- render the Methodist church a blessing to souls in this place; and we believe that, so long as the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom shall continue to be its primary ob- ject, he will cherish its growth and answer its prayers.—Our house of worship, erected in this place is in a state of forwardness, and will be finished in the course of the present season. We are preparing to enter it in the name of the Lord of hosts, and strike a blow that shall be felt through the camp of the enemy. We have lifted up our banner. The "Captain of our salvation" has gone up be- fore us. The hosts of Israel are advancing to maintain the conflict, until the shout of victory shall be heard on every hill, and the song of praise in every valley.

"The world cannot withstand
Its ancient conqueror:
The world must sink beneath the hand
Which arms us for the war:
This is the victory,
Before our faith they fall,
Jesus hath died for you and me;
Believe and conquer all!"

J. T. BURRILL.

Worcester, Dec. 29, 1836.

ORFORD, N. H.

BR. BROWN—I would say to the friends of Zion through the Herald, that, although our prosperity on this circuit is not so great as we could wish, yet we have much cause to praise God for what he has done and is doing.

Backsliders have been reclaimed—a few have experienced religion—and others are "inquiring the way to Zion, with their faces thitherward."

Our prayer is, that these may be but harbingers of greater refreshings from the presence of the Lord.

Yours, &c. R. DEARBORN.

Orford, N. H. Conf., Dec. 28, 1836.

MANCHESTER, N. H.

We are enjoying a tolerable good state of religious feel- ing in this place at present. A number have professed to find peace in believing, and last Conference. We have received eight on trial, and there are a few others who have not yet joined, but we are expecting they will soon. To God be all the glory.

C. L. MCCURDY.

Manchester, N. H., Dec. 28.

CUMBERLAND, R. I.

I would inform you, and through the Herald the friends of Zion, that the Lord has begun a good work in this part of his vineyard. Five or six have confessed and forsaken their sins, and as a consequence have found mercy. A

few others are evidently convinced of sin, of righteous- ness and of judgment to come. There has also been a considerable revival in the church. Some weeks previous to the conversion of any soul, the brethren and sisters were obviously growing in grace, and going on unto per- fection. We are thinking and talking more about the glorious blessing of holiness than formerly.

Our Four Days Meeting, which commenced the 15th of last month, was owned and blessed of God. We were not favored with that degree of ministerial help which we had solicited and expected; but I will assure you, that what help we did have was very good and acceptable.— It was on that occasion we had the opportunity of testing the truth of God's word, that it is "not by might nor by power; but by my Spirit, saith the Lord."

Yours affectionately, GEORGE STONE.

Cumberland, R. I., Dec. 22.

BRATTLEBORO, VT.

God is in some degree prospering us in this place. A deep seriousness is visible in our congregation, and some six or eight at least have found the way of life. A number of young persons have presented themselves as sub- jects of prayer, and we trust are inquiring what they must do to be saved.

We are still hoping and believing for better days.
Yours, in haste, W. H. BREWSTER.

Brattleboro, VT., Dec. 30.

SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT, VT.

We have encouragement on the Springfield District.— There are revivals on several of the Circuits, and we hope to see greater things than these.

Yours, in haste, E. JORDAN.

Springfield, VT., Dec. 28.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

BROTHER BROWN—Will you permit me to say through the medium of your paper, to the friends of the missionary cause, that the people in this place are becoming more interested in this good cause than they have been. We have now our regular missionary prayer meetings every first Sabbath evening in each month, and take up a collection at every meeting. Persons have become members of our missionary society in this place by paying 12-2 cents annually; but of late, some have thought the sum ought to be double, and others, that 50 cents should be the sum. There is no doubt, I think, but that we shall increase the sum at our annual meeting in April, to 50 cts. In addition to what adult persons are doing, and thinking about doing, children are becoming inter- ested, or their parents interested in their behalf, or both. As an evidence of this, I forward you five dollars which has been given by children in this place, for the special benefit of the Flat-Head Indians. If you will be so kind as to receive it, and see that it is appropriated to that purpose, you will confer a favor on me, and the givers.

W. RAMSDELL.

Marionfield, Dec. 20.

DICKINSON COLLEGE.—We have received a catalogue of the above named institution, located at Cohasset, Pa. There are three departments of instruction connect- ed with this institution, viz: the law school, the college proper, and the preparatory school.

The number of students is—

Law students, 9

Under graduates—Seniors, 6

Juniors, 14

Sophomores, 24

Freshmen, 48

— 92

Pursuing a partial course, 10

Pupils in grammar school, 133

— 244

Total, 244

The course of study is substantially the same with that adopted by the older and more celebrated colleges, and amply sufficient for the purposes of a liberal education.— For the benefit of young gentlemen whose means are limited, the faculty, when satisfied of the good character of a student, and that he is unable to pay his tuition fees, are authorized to take his note or bond, not bearing interest, too, that it shall never be put to suit. The faculty at present consists of the following gentlemen:

Rev. John P. Durbin, A. M., President, and Profes- sor of Moral Science.

Merritt Caldwell, A. M., Professor of Mental Philo- sophy, Political Economy, and of the Exact Sciences.

Robert Emory, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages.

William H. Allen, A. M., Lecturer on the Natural Sciences, and Instructor in the Modern Languages.

John McCintock, A. B., Assistant Professor of the Ex- act Sciences.

S. A. Rozel, A. M., Principal of the Grammar School.

Not Members of the Faculty.

Hon. John Reed, A. M., Professor of Law.

John L. Cary, A. M., First Assistant in the Grammar School.

Rev. John F. Hey, Second Assistant in the Grammar School.

Rev. James Bunting, Third Assistant in the Grammar School.

DICKINSON COLLEGE BURNED!

Since the above was in type our exchange papers have brought the unpleasant intelligence, that the College buildings were destroyed by fire on the night of the 27th ult. Thus has a step been suddenly put upon the progress of this Institution, which, says the United States Gazette, "with an efficient faculty, was fast regaining the position which it once occupied as a classical school."

We are happy to present our readers with the following letter just received from Rev. J. Hamilton. The prospect of a complete restoration of his health is good, and will be matter of rejoicing to his numerous friends.

COLUMBIA, GEORGIA, Dec. 16, 1836.

BR. BROWN—When I left Boston, I thought that I should have written you long before this. But the giving and receiving salutations, attentions, &c., has left me very little time to myself, and less still for writing. Still I purpose, when I shall become settled, to furnish you with several communications, containing my observations upon society, customs, objects, &c.

The present, however, will contain little beside a hasty sketch of my ramblings thus far.—I left your city Nov. 4th, and proceeded directly to New York, where I spent a week, and then sailed for Charleston, S. C., where I spent another week in the family of the Rev. Dr. Capers, who, as you are aware, is a prominent man in the Southern branch of the now great family of Methodism. Dr. Capers is a man of moral and intellectual power, and sci- ence, and justly I have no doubt, enjoys largely the affec- tions and confidence of his brethren and the public. His mind is of a philosophic cast, and I should judge him quite a proficient in the philosophy of morals. His views and feelings on the subject of religion, partake largely of the primitive simplicity of Methodism. This indeed, so far as I am able to judge, is the characteristic of South- ern Methodists generally, where they maintain the en- joyment of religion, more so than with their Northern brethren. From Charleston I came to the city of Au-

gusta, Georgia, a distance of 126 miles by railroad, de- cidedly the worst I ever saw.—It is built on piles most of the way, and the passenger is from four to six feet from the ground, for miles together. Augusta is situated on the Savannah river, about 150 miles above the city of Sa- vannah, and has a population of about six or seven thou- sand. Its location is beautiful and healthy, its streets remarkably wide and consequently commodious. In fact this latter, is a characteristic of all the principal towns in Georgia. The principal article of trade is Cotton, which is bought in great abundance, and sent down the river in steamboats. From Augusta I came to Milledge- ville, the capital of the State, a distance of 90 miles.— This town has a population of about 12 or 14 hundred.— The business of the place is trifling compared with that of many other towns in the state. From Milledgeville I came to Macon, a town situate on the Ocmulgee river, about 30 miles from Milledgeville, and having a population of five thousand. It is a place of growing importance and considerable business. Many Northern men have settled both at Augusta and this place; principally for the purpose of trade. This is also quite a Cotton market. From Macon I came to this place, which at present is al- together the most important place in the State, and in- deed bids fair to be for years to come, if not for ever. It is situated on the Chatahoocnee river which divides the former Indian territory in the state of Alabama from Georgia. Its present population is about 5000, although nine years since there was not a house in the place.

All the above towns and cities are situated in nearly a direct line across the State, at the head of navigation on the different rivers, rising in mountainous parts of the State in the North-west, and running into the Atlantic or the Florida. Below this, on the East, is what is called the "low" or "down country," which is unhealthy.— On the right, is the "up country," which is very healthy.

The Georgia Conference recently held its session in this city, which closed last evening. I was much gratified with the privilege of being present and witnessing its doings. Methodism is very strong in this State. A large proportion of the wealthy and influential inhabi- tants of the State are connected with the Methodist Church. The society in this city embraces a property amounting to several millions. And if any thing ever deprives Methodism of its glory, in this State, it will be the wealth of its members. The members of the Con- ference are determined if possible to prevent this. At the Missionary meeting the other night they raised \$1,200. At a meeting for the Bible Society the next evening they raised \$600 more. And yesterday the inhabitants of the place sent into Conference to know the amount of the deficiency in the quarterly of the effective members of the Conference—and upon learning that it was \$1,800, they made up a purse of about \$1,900, and sent into the Conference and paid off the whole! This, beside hundreds of dollars given to the members privately. Their giantic efforts in the cause of education, I must reserve for a future communication. My health is much improved.

Yours in love, J. HAMILTON.

CONGRESS.

Senate, Dec. 21.—A communication was presented from the Treasury Department, showing the condition of the deposit banks, which was ordered to be printed. A message was received from the President, containing communications from the Postmaster General, relative to the construction of a new post office, and other measures rendered necessary by the late fire. Mr. Calhoun, on leave, introduced a bill providing the distribution among the States of whatever surplus funds there may be in the Treasury in 1838, on the same principle as the deposit act of the last session.

House, Dec. 22.—The President's message on the sub- ject of Texas was received and referred, and 20,000 cop- ies, after some debate, were ordered to be printed. A bill establishing a mint, and regulating the coin of the U. States, was discussed in committee of the whole, being opposed by Mr. Adams and others, on the ground of its al- teration of the silver and copper coins.

On Friday, 23d, the Senate did not sit. In the House, the session was occupied in the consideration of private bills, when it adjourned to Monday.

House, Dec. 26.—There was not a very numerous at- tendance of members in the House, and but little business was transacted. Mr. J. Q. Adams presented an abolition memorial from Pennsylvania. After debate, it was order- ed to lie on the table, by a vote of 121 to 36.

On Tuesday, the 27th, a message was received in both houses from the President, relative to the admission of Michigan into the Union, and leaving the whole question as a matter for the deliberation of Congress.

In the Senate, a communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, giving farther information re- lative to the deposit banks, called for by the resolution of the Senate of the 20th inst. Mr. Southard introduced a bill to provide for the better organization of the Navy of the United States.

In the House, the day was spent in discussing the Mint Bill and the Executive resolution of Mr. Wise.

On Wednesday, the 28th, the Senate spent the day in various discussions.

House.—The bill to amend the act establishing the Mint of the United States; the bill appropriating two mil- lions for the suppression of Indian hostilities, and the bill making appropriations for the payment of the revolutiona- ry and other pensions of the United States, for the year 1837, were read a third time and passed.

MONEY NOT PAID OVER BY AGENTS.

Our Agents sometimes inform us that they have re- ceived money from subscribers and request us to acknow- ledge the receipt of it, stating that they shall soon send it on with more money. But when they know what our fusion it would introduce into our accounts, they will par- don us for declining.

METHODIST HARMONIST.—As frequent orders are sent for this book, we take this means to inform our friends that it cannot be obtained in this city, or in New York.— It is now under a revision, and probably the new edition will not be published for some time.

INDEPENDENCE OF TEXAS.—

On the 22d ult. a Mes- sage was sent to the two Houses of Congress, by the Pres- ident, on the subject of the acknowledgment of the In- dependence of Texas. The Message concludes with the following paragraph:—

"It becomes us to beware of a too early movement, as it might subject us, however unjustly, to the imputation of meddling to establish the claim of our neighbors to a ter- ritory, with a view to its subsequent acquisition by our- selves. Prudence, therefore, seems to dictate that we should still stand aloof, and maintain our present attitude, if not until Mexico itself, or one of the great foreign pow- ers, shall recognize the independence of the new govern- ment, at least until the lapse of time or the course of events shall have proved, beyond cavil or dispute, the ability of the people of that country to maintain their separate sov- ereignty, and to uphold the Government constituted by them."

REV. M. HILL.—We regret to learn, from the Maine Wesleyan Journal, that Rev. Moses Hill, Presiding Elder of Bangor District, has been suddenly turned aside from his labors by a severe paralytic shock on the left side, which occurred on the 28th ult.

THE BOSTON ALMANAC.—Published by S. N. Dick- inson, and for sale by the Booksellers,—is a very hand- some little volume, neatly printed, and of a convenient size and binding for the pocket or counting room. The contents are such as every one must have use for more or less frequently.

BULWER'S DRAMA.

The New York Weekly Messenger is professionally a re- ligious paper and we understand is edited by a Methodist preacher. The last number contains an enthusiastic re- commendation of Bulwer's Duchess de la Valliere, a drama about to be brought out in the London theatre.— No man's writings of the present age have spread so much corruption through our reading community as those of E. L. Bulwer, and it becomes the friends of religion to be on their guard against any influence that may tempt their children to drink the disguised poison.

General Intelligence.

The Old Common Council adjourned on Friday evening last, sine die. Previous to the adjournment a vote of thanks was passed unanimously to Josiah Quincy, Jr., President of that body, for the dignity, impartiality and ability with which he had discharged the duties of the office for the last year. Mr. Quincy replied in an appro- priate address, which was ordered to be entered on the journals. The Council concurred with the Board of Al- dermen in the appropriation of \$15,000, making \$82,000 the whole, for fence and improvements around the Common. His Honor the Mayor elected and the new Coun- cils were sworn into office on Monday.

Mansfield Coal.—We learn from the Bunker Hill Au- rora, that General Chandler, agent of the Mansfield Min- ing Company, had the good success on Saturday last, to strike into a new vein of coal, from which a single lump, weighing over three hundred pounds, was taken and im- mediately brought to the city and deposited in the City Hall. The coal is said to be of good quality.

Advices from Mobile state that there had been seven- teen failures at that place, most of them owing to the state of the river, and the consequent detention of a large quantity of cotton. These houses had accepted on cotton shipped there, which failing to arrive, they were com- pelled to suspend.

A stranger died at Mobile, on the 14th ult., who was ascertained, from his papers, to be Martin Pratt, of Shef- field, Mass., last from Georgia, and on his way to Pensac- ola.

Release of Santa Anna.—Gen. Santa Anna was set at liberty by President Houston, on the 26th of November last, and set out on his way to Washington city. General Houston proposed to the Senate to release the prisoner; but that body after long debate, agreed to leave it alto- gether to President Houston, who immediately released him.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 15th inst. says that General Santa Anna and suite embarked on board the steamboat Tennesseean, at Plaquemine, and proceeded up the river over their way to Washington city. They came the lower route by way of Attakapas instead of Nacog- doches.

Later from Europe.—By an arrival at New York, ad- vices from Liverpool to the 11th ult., and from London to the 9th are received, sixteen days later than by previous arrivals.

There was an attempt at insurrection at Strasburg, in France, on the 30th of October, which at first looked se- rious, but was soon put down. The officers of some regiments stationed there were the actors in the plot, but the soldiers refused to join them, and even assisted in their arrest. Prince Louis Bonaparte—son, we believe, of Lucie- ren was the principal mover in the attempt.

Affairs in Spain looked bad for the Queen's party, and it is evident that without foreign assistance, the Carlists must soon obtain entire possession of the country.

Snow fell in great quantities in Derbyshire, England, on the 28th Nov. The roads in several places in the neigh- borhood of Heath, were completely blocked up.

The paper of the Bank of England now in circulation is \$12,00

Poetry.

THE TRIUMPH OF TRUTH.

'Tis built on a rock, and the tempest may rave;
Its solid foundation repels the proud wave;
Though Satan himself should appear in the van,
Truth smiles at the rage of the infernal clan.
Like the sun going forth in his mighty career,
To gladden the earth and illumine each sphere;
The chariot of truth shall in majesty roll
O'er climate, isle, ocean, to each distant pole.
A glorified course it shall nobly pursue,
Enriching with radiance both Gentile and Jew;
And millions of heathen, their idols despoiling,
Shall bask in the light, and exult in its rising!
The shadows that cover the regions of Ham
Shall vanish, or flame with the light of the Lamb;
Each lovely green island, that gleams the salt wave,
His truth will convert, his philanthropy save!
Already a glory has flamed in the west;
Poor negroes with spiritual freedom are blest:
The palms of the South show its beautiful blaze,
And the Boreal pines have been tipped with its rays.

A voice in the desert, a voice in the wood!
A voice o'er the mountain and billowy flood!
"Thy glory is come," abject heathen, "arise,
And shine," like a new-risen star in the skies!
"A star in the East" is to millions display'd,
Whose lustre has sunk the proud crescent in shade;
O'er the darkness of nations, for ages forlorn,
Bright truth is diffusing millennial morn!
O'er pagod and altar the gospel has blazed;
The Brahmin has wondered, the Moslem has gazed;
The vision delightful shall Salem behold;
And, under one Shepherd, the world be one fold!
The sign of the cross has appear'd—the blest sign;
And faith has deciphered the motto divine,
"He must reign" till the nations in homage bow down;
The wicked his footstool; believers his crown.
Life's river of crystal shall everywhere flow,
Till floods of bliss descend on the world below;
And wilds bleak and barren burst out in the glory
Predicted by seers in prophetic story.

The record denounces that Babel shall fall;
Priest, pagod, fane, idol, mosque, minaret—all
The strongholds of Satan to ruins be hurl'd;
And glory shall cover our desolate world!
The mighty may fight with Jehovah's decree;
And skeptic may write that it never shall be;
But the finger of time on its dial shall stop,
Ere one promise prove false, or one prophecy drop!
Go, stop it, proud scorner! alas, it is vain!
Ye may as well tie up the winds with a chain:
Or the stars, or the tides of the ocean control;
Or fuse the vast ties that rivet the pole.

JOSHUA MARSDEN, 1823.

Biographical.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.
MRS. R. R. ELLSWORTH.

It is from a sense of the duty we owe to departed worth, that we record the death of our sister, Mrs. ROSENA R. ELLSWORTH, wife of Mr. Jeremiah Ellsworth, of Medford, Mass. She bade a final adieu to the suffering scenes of mortality, on the morning of Dec. 21, after a protracted and very painful illness, in the 30th year of her age. Although dead, her memory is enshrined in the hearts of all her surviving friends, and the loss of her society will ever be contemplated by them with deep regret. But her loss is her eternal gain.—She was an affectionate companion, a fond mother and a faithful friend.

Sister E. embraced religion in 1830, and soon after connected herself with the M. E. Church. In the early part of her sickness, I conversed with her on the subject of religion, and found her in a very happy frame of mind. She possessed a strong and unwavering confidence in God. I asked her if she felt resigned to the will of God, and prepared to die? She answered "Yes; there is no fear of death." Although she grew weaker in body, yet she was stronger in faith, and happier in the Lord. Never, in any instance, did I behold the majesty of religion, shine forth in such resplendent lustre, as in this instance. If to suffer with meekness and patience,—if calmly to look death in the face, and joyfully wait his approach, and that in the midst of the pains and agonies of dissolving nature, require the loftiest efforts of faith, then our sister wonderfully possessed it.

Jesus Christ was her only hope. She clung to his atonement with a firm grasp, and found it amply sufficient. She said to her husband one evening, as he entered the room where she was, "This has been a very happy day to my soul. The Lord is with me." She possessed her senses till the last, and calmly fell asleep in Jesus. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

JOSIAH BRACKETT.

Charlestown, Dec. 24.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

"Friend after friend departs;
Who hath not lost a friend!"

On Sunday morning, Nov. 13th, 1836, Mrs. MARY CLARK, relict of Mr. Nathaniel Clark, late deceased, of Rockingham, Vt., departed this life, in the 81st year of her age. She died in Christian triumph for a better world, where we believe she will spend an eternal Sabbath of never ending felicity.

About three years since, she received an injury by a fall, which disabled her from walking and confined her to her room. It was evident that her stay on earth was short, although no immediate danger was apprehended. "As the river rolls smoothest near its mouth, and the sun appears more glorious when setting"—so it was with the Christian, and thus did all the Christian graces and virtues of the deceased brighten, as she filled up the measure of her days, going down to the grave like a "sheaf of corn fully ripe for the harvest."

A few days before her death, her lungs became affected, which gave her great pain of body; yet, while enduring these bodily sufferings her soul was stayed on God. In her last struggles, when speech had failed, she was asked to raise her hand if she was happy in Jesus and willing to leave all for a better world. She instantly raised it, and to the last she continued to signify that she was supported by Him in whom she had put her trust.

Mrs. Clark was a member of the M. E. Church. She had been a professor of religion for many years. The church feels the loss—a large circle of friends are left to mourn; but they feel that they have consolation, when they reflect that while they are left to contend with unholy passions, and weighed down with sin and sorrow, she has ex-

changed time for eternity, earth for heaven, sorrow for joy—and is, no doubt, in full fruition of the Christian's rich reward, which is reserved for the faithful.

As our dearest friends are snatched away from us by death, and our hearts wounded by the irreparable loss—we are taught the frailty of all sublunary things—that we too are mortal, and that soon the cold hand of death will be laid upon us. Let us "so number our days, as to apply our hearts to wisdom." Let us see to it, that we "make our calling and election sure." And God grant, that all the friends of the deceased may so order their lives before Him, as to be prepared to meet her in heaven.

"Hark! a voice, it cries from heaven,
Happy in the Lord who die;
Happy they to whom 'tis given
From a world of grief to fly!
They indeed are truly blest;
From their labors then they rest."

N. C. L.

N. B.—Printers in New York are requested to notice the above death.

Miscellaneous.

HINTS ON EARLY EDUCATION.

1. Judicious mothers will always keep in mind that they are the first book read and the last laid aside in every child's library. Every look, word, tone and gesture, may, even dress, makes an impression.

2. Remember that children are men in miniature—and though they are childish and should be allowed to act as children, still all our dealings with them should be manly, though not morose.

3. Be always kind and cheerful in their presence—playful, but never light, communicative but never extravagant in statements nor vulgar in language nor gestures.

4. Before a year old entire submission should be secured; this may be often won by kindness, but sometimes be exacted by the rod, though one chastisement I consider enough to secure the object. If not, the parent must tax himself for the failure, and not the perverseness of the child. After one conquest, watchfulness, kindness and perseverance will secure obedience.

5. Never trifle with a child nor speak beseechingly to it when it is doing any improper thing, or when watching an opportunity to do so.

6. Always follow commands with a close and careful watch, until you see that the child does the thing commanded—allowing of no evasion nor modification, unless the child ask for it, and it is expressly granted.

7. Never break a promise made to a child, or if you do, give your reasons, and if in fault, own it, and ask pardon, if necessary.

8. Never trifle with a child's feelings when under discipline.

9. Children ought never to be governed by the fear of the rod, or of private chastisement, or of dark rooms.

10. Correcting a child on suspicion, or without understanding the whole matter, is the way to make him hide his faults by equivocation or a lie, to justify himself—or to disregard you altogether, because he sees that you do not understand the case, and are in the wrong.

11. When a child wants that which it should not have, or is unwilling to do as the parent says, and begins to fret, a decided word spoken in kindness, but with authority, hushes and quiets the child at once; but a half yielding and half unyielding method only frets and teases the child, and if denied or made to obey, ends in a cry.

12. It is seldom well to let the child "cry it out," as the saying is. If put into a corner or tied to your chair, it should not be to cry or make a noise. Indeed, crying from anger or disappointment should never be allowed. A child soon discovers that its noise is not pleasant and learns to take revenge in this way. If allowed to "vent their feelings" when children, they will take the liberty to do so when men and women.

13. Never allow a child to cry or scream on every slight occasion, even if hurt, and much less when by so doing it gratifies a revengeful or angry spirit. This should be especially guarded against in infants of ten, twelve, or eighteen months old, who often feel grieved or provoked when a thing is denied or taken from them.

14. Never reprove a child severely in company, nor make light of their feelings, nor hold them up to ridicule.

15. Never try to conceal any thing which the child knows you have, but by your conduct teach him to be frank and manly and open—never hiding things in his hand nor slyly concealing himself or his designs.

16. Kindness and tenderness of feeling towards insects, birds, and the young, even of such animals as should be killed if old (excepting poisonous ones) are to be carefully cherished.

17. I am pleased with such children as allow those roses and other flowers that blossom on the Sabbath to remain on the tree to praise their Maker in their own beauty and sweetness. "This is the incense of the heart, whose fragrance smells to heaven."—*Abbot's Magazine*.

GEN. SANTA ANNA.

We extract the following description of the personal appearance of Gen. Santa Anna from the Journal of a Texan officer, published in the Mississippi Christian Herald.

November 24, 1836.

To-day Captain D—— and myself received an invitation from President Houston, to go with him and see Santa Anna. We found him a very polite and affable gentleman. I have seen many descriptions of him in the papers of the United States, all of which have been written by men who never saw him, or men so warped by prejudice, that they could not speak the truth.

He is a man of fine personal appearance, about five feet eleven inches in height, straight and well proportioned—he is as fair as most Europeans, and has not, as has been represented, any resemblance either to the Negro or Indian race. His eyes and hair are quite dark. His appearance and manners are those of the high-minded and honorable Castilian.

His head, examined on Phrenological principles, is one of the best in the world—his forehead is high and broad, and his whole features strongly marked. His organs of destructiveness, music, acquisitiveness, and locality, are unusually large. Combustiveness is small. His organ of veneration is quite large—but love of approbation is small.—Imagination, mathematics, and size are large.—

Amativeness large. He only speaks the Spanish language, and lamented very much that he had to converse with us through an interpreter. He said that while Mexico was under the dominion of Spain, her citizens were not allowed to learn a foreign language. Since that time he had been too much engaged in a military and political life, to turn his attention to the study of language.

Col. Almonte acted as his interpreter. He is about five feet eight inches in height—as dark as the generality of the Mexican race. He has nothing remarkable in his appearance—but very well accomplished and polite in his manners. He speaks good English and appears to be a scholar.

RICE FLOUR.—Many families, we are glad to hear, are getting to use rice flour for making bread. It is used in connexion with wheat flour, and makes a finer bread than the latter alone. In some portions of this country the bakers use it with great success. For various kinds of cakes it is very fine. As to the healthiness of rice, let the health of the natives who have lived upon it almost exclusively testify. It is the most nutritious of all the farinaceous productions. There is a vast difference in the price of wheat flour and rice, taking into the estimation the additional quantity of bread which a pound of rice will make, and its always being perfectly dry, while flour is often very damp, and of course loses much of its weight in evaporation. This is an object worthy the consideration of house keepers, and we are glad to see so many have already introduced its economy in their domestic concerns. Those who have tried it in this way give it their entire approbation.

SICKNESS.—The sufferings of the sick are greatly relieved by many trifling gratifications, imperceptible to others, and sometimes almost repaid by the inconceivable transports occasioned by the return of health and vigor.

Deferred Articles.

Important Discovery.—During last spring, one of our merchants employed an English miner of practical experience to examine the banks of the Upper Mississippi in pursuit of coal, and we are pleased to learn, that his exertions have been crowned with success. After a tedious examination of the shores and banks on both sides the river, from the rapids down to the mouth of the Missouri, an inexhaustible bank of coal was discovered, by the river. The coal bed extends from 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 miles along the banks. Eight shafts have lately been opened, commencing with the first appearance of the strata to its extent with the line of the river, all of which were within two to four hundred yards of high water mark, and from sixty to seventy feet above the level of the river. The coal is bituminous and of the finest quality—we should think superior to any yet discovered in this section of country, and probably equal if not superior to the Pittsburgh or Brownsville, and in quantity of the best coal, after the same quality has been discovered, the gentleman interested purchased the whole line or extent of land bordering on the Mississippi, and is of opinion that in another six or eight years per bushel.—*Alton Telegraph*.

Beet root Sugar.—A company has been organized at Alton, for engaging in the manufacture of the beet root sugar. The company has already secured the services of an experienced manufacturer, and is proceeding to the manufacture of the latest improvements. The late accounts from France, where the manufacture continues to increase in amount, and to meet with improvements in the mode of manufacture. It appears that such has been the increase in the consumption of the beet root sugar, that during the nine first months of the present year, there was a decrease of 4,000,000 lbs. in the import duties on foreign sugar, compared with the amount received in the corresponding period of last year. An important improvement has been made by Mr. Dubrunfaut, who has discovered a method of extracting potash from the residue of the beet root, after the saccharine quality has been pressed out of it. This has been carried so far as to produce a quantity of potash, equal to one sixth part of the quantity of sugar, so that if the sugar manufactured amounts to 40 millions of kilograms in a year, there will be produced also nearly 7 millions of kilograms of a salt, bearing a comparison with the best potash brought to market, and worth 8 to 9 millions of francs. There are also obtained from the same material a quantity of alcohol, and other valuable products. This discovery will afford an additional inducement to the vigorous prosecution of the manufacture in this country.—*Daily Ad*.

Distressing Case of Hydrophobia.—Nathan Smith, a resident of Stanhope, Sussex County, New Jersey, was taken ill, on June last, when a malignant fever, ran in and bit him on the back of one of his hands. The wound was soon after cut out and cauterized.—From that time until the 21st day of November last, nothing occurred to relieve or increase his apprehensions respecting the issue of the disease. The following day, he was seized with the most violent convulsions, and his countenance became livid. He begged in the most imploring manner for some one to put an end to him, and rid him of the misery of being choked to death, such was the extent of his sufferings. His thirst was extreme, and when drink was presented to him, he was seized with convulsions, and ordered it away. If he did attempt to drink, violent spasms ensued. He has left a wife and two children, and was 25 years of age.—*Morristown New Jerseyman*.

Two more new States, making twenty-eight in all, have already begun to be talked of, and their names are already given—*Iowa* and *Wisconsin*—at present comprised within the newly formed territory of Wisconsin.—This tract by the flood of emigration which is pouring in there, already amounts to 50,000, of which the Iowa country contains 25 to 30,000. This latter lies west of the Mississippi river, and is 450 miles in length, including the head of the Mississippi, which is technically called *Istusca*. To the west of the future state of Iowa, others will soon be formed, and the children who will travel through twenty states lying north of the Ohio, and west of the Mississippi, and containing 20,000,000 of beings as yet unborn.

Small Bills.—The following States have prohibited their banks from issuing any notes under five dollars:—New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Virginia, Georgia, Louisiana, New Jersey, Alabama, Maryland, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee and Maine.

The Deposites.—It appears from the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the amount of the deposits of public money subject to draft on the 1st ult. was \$428,999,167. The amount standing to the credit of the disbursing officers was \$4,177,219, making a total of \$473,776,386.

The Mint.—The amount of coinage at the mint, from the 1st of January of the year 1836, to the 1st of Nov. was \$3,619,440 in gold, 2,877,000 in silver, and 22,634 in copper, making a total of 6,519,074, in ten months. The Secretary of the treasury states in his report that the branch mints will probably be completed by the 1st of June next. The amount of gold coin since the new valuation in 1834, has been near \$10,000,000. Of the whole amount of gold coined before that date, about 12,000,000 is computed that not more than 1,000,000 remained in the country, as its excess of value, compared with that of silver, at the rate established by law, excluded it from circulation, and from use for banking purposes. A large proportion of the gold coinage of the year 1835 was in quarter eagles.—*Id*.

Potato Bread.—The best of bread may be made by mixing one-third potato with two-thirds flour. Our fair readers, at least those of the "workingmen's sort," will understand us when we advise them to select the dry or mealy varieties of potato. Boil them or steam them, leaving them as dry as practicable; peel them; rub them through a coarse wire sieve, and work this product into the flour in the same manner that "shortening" is usually mixed in. The best of all pence are the pennies we save. And this the contrivance brings flour down to the old price.—*Brattleboro Democrat*.

A new Undertaking.—The Natchez Courier states that the citizens of that place have subscribed seventy thousand dollars towards the capital stock for the erection of a steam ship to run between New York and Natchez.

ILLINOIS LANDS.

M'KENDREAN COLLEGE AGENCY.
THE undersigned, Resident Agent for the M'Kendreean College, Illinois, would hereby make known to the public the peculiar plan upon which the Trustees of this College have undertaken to endow their young and prosperous Institution. The Trustees have established a Land Agency in connection with the Board, and propose to all persons wishing to procure lands in that very fertile State, that they will, by their Agent, or such other person as he may employ for them in each of the principal cities, receive money, and at their own risk transmit the same to Illinois, and there make purchase of public lands in whatever name and part of the State they may be directed to do by the person furnishing the money.

The plan upon which they do business is one which is believed to be as safe and as profitable to purchasers, as any offered by private agencies, while at the same time it goes to advance the dearest interest of our country—the cause of education in the great valley of the Mississippi.

They lay down three propositions upon which they agree to purchase public lands, as follows:

1st. They will, when furnished with the money, lay out the whole amount advanced in lands, in whatever name and section of the state they may be directed to do, and at the expiration of five years from such entry or purchase, they are to be entitled to one half of whatever such land may have advanced in worth, over the original cost, (\$1.25 per acre)—giving the purchaser the land at cost and the other half of the net increase of value. The part going to the Trustees may be paid either in part of the lands or in money; the cost of such entry to be paid by the Trustees. And should the purchaser wish to sell or use the lands before the period closes, the Trustees will relinquish their claim for a fair proportion either of the lands, or its equivalent in cash, as may be judged by the parties, or other interested persons, to be right.

This proposition identifies the interest of the Trustees with the purchaser, and the better secures their faithfulness in making good selections.

2d. They will receive money as above, and, at their own cost and risk, transmit and lay out the same for 20 per cent on the amount advanced; or for every \$125, they will secure to the purchaser 80 acres of land, and forward him a certificate of purchase immediately after such entry or purchase is made.

3d. They will purchase lands on shares, one half of the amount advanced in the name of the person furnishing the money, and one half in the name of the Trustees, for the College. And the Trustees guarantee that in three years the part entered for the person advancing the money shall advance in value equal to the whole amount of land—either six per cent interest on the amount advanced, or three years. Should it not so advance, they bind themselves to make up the deficiency.

The Trustees of this College are men who emigrated to the State of Illinois in its early settlement. The members of the Board employed to make the selections and entries, are both thoroughly acquainted with the country, one having for a long time been a public surveyor, and the other a farmer of great experience and moral worth.

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These wishing more definite information than is here given will call on the subscriber.

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Dec. 21.

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Nov. 2.

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